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CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL	REPORT
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
INFORMATION REPORT			
SECURITY INFORMATION			
COUNTRY	Yugoslavia	DATE DISTR.	13 Dec 72
SUBJECT	Organization of Veterinary Service and Training	NO OF PAGES	3
PLACE ACQUIRED		NO OF ENCLS.	
DATE ACQUIRED		(LISTED BELOW)	
		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

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1. "Organization in the Federal and State Governments

"The entire veterinary service in the Federation of People's Republic (FPR) of Yugoslavia is a government service. All veterinarians are civil servants. It is a unified service with autonomous rights of each state in respect to the internal set-up. The Federal authority of Veterinary Service sets the patterns for the basic principles as far as they have general application in all People's Republics. It is also responsible for the foreign relations of the entire Yugoslavian veterinary system. Each one of the People's Republics has an office for veterinary service in the respective council of Agriculture and Forestry which is in charge of the service within the area of each Republic as an independent agency. According to the democratic principle of self-government, it can issue special regulations concerning the Veterinary Service which fact explains certain differences in the organization of the Veterinary Service in the various Republics. The Veterinary Service is headed by the chief of the Veterinary Service who is directly subordinate to the Secretary of Agriculture.

2. "Organization in the People's Committees of the Districts

"A district has either veterinary stations which are incorporated independent institutions of the People's Committees or veterinarians employed by them. These stations regulate veterinary measures within their areas as control of infectious livestock diseases, parasites and breeding diseases, control of livestock shipments, control of animals before slaughtering, meat inspection, control of all products of animal origin, treatment of animals, artificial insemination and coordination of all phases of animal husbandry. As a part of these veterinary stations, clinics are operated which provide therapeutic service and thus promote the work of the veterinarian to a high standard. The majority of the districts have such well-equipped clinics. In the Serbian People's Republic an agronomist is attached to the station. In this case the station is also concerned with the selection and control of animal productivity. According to need in certain areas several clinics belong to one station.

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3. "Veterinary Research Institutes, Veterinary Bacteriological Institutions and Veterinary Diagnostic Stations"

"Each People's Republic has a research institute, bacteriological institutions and diagnostic stations. In the entire FPR Yugoslavia exist five veterinary research institutes, six bacteriological institutions and five diagnostic stations. All of them are under the jurisdiction of the Veterinary Service of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry in the respective People's Republics. Artificial insemination centers are in some instances attached to the institutes. In some areas, however, district stations concern themselves with artificial insemination. Throughout the country exist five government-operated plants for biological products and one for the production of chemo-pharmaceuticals. Each republic has a distribution center for veterinary supplies.

4. "Rules and Regulations Governing Veterinary Service"

"The Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry has issued basic regulations for the control of livestock diseases which define infectious diseases and which are subject to obligatory notification. These regulations also define the duties of the People's authorities, the veterinarians, the owners of livestock and every citizen in the case of an outbreak of disease. In addition to this, each People's Republic issues ordinances for the control of diseases of specific importance to its territory. The funds used in the control of diseases which have a considerable bearing upon the national economy, as for instance, foot-and-mouth disease, dourine, sheep pox, are derived from public sources.

5. "Dissemination of Information"

"Professional and scientific, as well as popular and informative literature is distributed by the Veterinary Associations, the veterinary departments of the universities, some institutes and the government. Eight veterinary journals are being published in Yugoslavia. Two of them are exclusively devoted to the publication of research results. Besides these professional journals, each People's Republic issues several agricultural periodicals written for the farm population. Some are weeklies or monthlies whereas one appears daily. Weekly radio programs on agricultural topics help to keep the farmer informed of problems concerning him. The Councils of Agriculture and Forestry in each Republic have editorial offices where agricultural literature such as popular books and pamphlets are edited. Such literature is published under the imprint of the Councils.

6. "Training of Veterinarians"

"The total number of veterinarians in FPR Yugoslavia is 11 hundred. Three veterinary departments exist at the universities:

"The veterinary department of Zagreb University was founded in 1919.

"The Belgrade Veterinary Department originated in 1936.

"In Sarajevo the Veterinary Department was established in 1949.

"Ten semesters of graduate study are required of students in the Veterinary Department before they can be admitted to the final examination. Only after these requirements are fulfilled the candidate is entitled to call himself a 'veterinarian'. The degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine is bestowed after the submission and acceptance of a dissertation.

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The Veterinary Departments of the universities includes institutes where research is carried out by professors and assistants. To train auxiliary personnel to assist veterinarians, a special type of school was inaugurated in the pre-war years for a transient period until sufficient personnel were secured.

7. "Agencies Concerned with the Promotion of Agriculture

"Apart from the government activities, farm cooperatives, youth clubs, professional associations of veterinarians and agronomists, institutes, veterinary stations and agricultural districts, instructors have their share in the work for promotion of agriculture. A considerable financial assistance for the veterinary institutions, clinics, preventive measures, etc is derived from credits provided by the Federal Insurance Administration. This administration issued insurance policies for 40% of all livestock. Ten percent of the income from this insurance is constantly diverted for use by the above-mentioned veterinary institutions."

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